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U.S. DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF MICH  
BY [initials]

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
 FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN  
 NORTHERN DIVISION

ANTHONY THREATT #182625,	)	
	)	
Plaintiff,	)	Case No. 2:05-cv-97
	)	
v.	)	HON. GORDON J. QUIST
	)	
TERRI ARREDIA, et al.,	)	
	)	
Defendants.	)	<b><u>OPINION</u></b>
	)	

This is a civil rights action brought by a state prisoner pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

Under the Prison Litigation Reform Act, PUB. L. NO. 104-134, 110 STAT. 1321 (1996) (“PLRA”), “no action shall be brought with respect to prison conditions . . . until such administrative remedies as are available are exhausted.” 42 U.S.C. § 1997e(a). Because Plaintiff has failed to demonstrate exhaustion of available administrative remedies, the Court will dismiss his complaint without prejudice.

### Discussion

#### I. Factual allegations

Plaintiff is presently incarcerated at the Baraga Maximum Correctional Facility (AMF). In his *pro se* complaint, he sues Case Manager Terri Arredia, Warden Luoma, Deputy Warden Darlene Edlund, Assistant Deputy Warden William Luetzow, Resident Unit Manager Daniel Lesatz, Inspector Ezrow, Corrections Officer John Van Abel, Corrections Officer Unknown Jacobson, and Grievance Coordinator Beth Smith.

Plaintiff claims that Defendants violated his rights under the First, Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments. For relief, Plaintiff requests damages.

II. Lack of exhaustion of available administrative remedies

Plaintiff has failed to sufficiently allege and show exhaustion of available administrative remedies. Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1997e(a), a prisoner bringing an action with respect to prison conditions under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 must exhaust available administrative remedies. *See Porter v. Nussle*, 534 U.S. 516 (2002); *Booth v. Churner*, 532 U.S. 731 (2001). The exhaustion requirement is mandatory and applies to all suits regarding prison conditions, regardless of the nature of the wrong or the type of relief sought. *Porter*, 534 U.S. at 516; *Booth*, 532 U.S. at 741. A district court must enforce the exhaustion requirement *sua sponte*. *Brown v. Toombs*, 139 F.3d 1102, 1104 (6th Cir.), *cert. denied*, 525 U.S. 833, 119 S. Ct. 88 (1998); *accord Wyatt v. Leonard*, 193 F.3d 876, 879 (6th Cir. 1999).

A prisoner must allege and show that he has exhausted all available administrative remedies and should attach to his § 1983 complaint the administrative decision disposing of his complaint, if the decision is available. *Brown*, 139 F.3d at 1104. In the absence of written documentation, the prisoner must describe with specificity the administrative proceeding and its outcome so that the court may determine what claims, if any, have been exhausted. *Knuckles El v. Toombs*, 215 F.3d 640, 642 (6th Cir.), *cert. denied*, 531 U.S. 1040, 121 S. Ct. 634 (2000). A prisoner must specifically mention the involved parties in the grievance to make prison officials aware of the problems so that the prison has a chance to address the claims before they reach federal court. *Curry v. Scott*, 249 F.3d 493, 505 (6th Cir. 2001).

Plaintiff's claims are the type of claims that may be grieved. *See MICH. DEP'T OF CORR.*, Policy Directive 03.02.130, ¶ E (may grieve "alleged violations of policy and procedure or

unsatisfactory conditions of confinement") (effective Nov. 1, 2000); ¶ J (may grieve acts of reprisal for using the grievance process or for assisting others in filing grievances ) (effective Oct. 11, 1999 and Nov. 1, 2000).

The burden to allege and show exhaustion belongs to Plaintiff. *See* 42 U.S.C. § 1997e(a); *Knuckles El*, 215 F.3d at 642; *Brown*, 139 F.3d at 1104. This requirement is "so that the district court may intelligently decide if the issues raised can be decided on the merits." *Knuckles El*, 215 F.3d at 642. Plaintiff attaches copies grievances and responses to his complaint, as well as to his supplemental pleadings. A review of the record reveals that Plaintiff filed step I grievances specifically mentioning Defendants Arredia, Luetzow, Lesatz, Van Abel, and Smith. In addition, it appears that Plaintiff has step II and III grievances against Defendants Arredia, Luetzow, Lesatz, and Van Abel. However, it appears that the step III grievances were all filed after he had filed his § 1983 complaint in this court. The Sixth Circuit has squarely held that a prisoner "may not exhaust administrative remedies during the pendency of the federal suit." *Freeman v. Francis*, 196 F.3d 641, 645 (6th Cir. 1999). The administrative process must be complete before the prisoner files an action in federal court. *Id.* Moreover, Plaintiff fails to show that he ever filed grievances on Defendants Luoma, Edlund, Ezrow, or Jacobson.

In addition, it appears from the record that Plaintiff was placed on modified access to the grievance procedure on at least one occasion during the pertinent time period. Under Michigan Department of Corrections policy, a prisoner is placed on modified access for filing "an excessive number of grievances which are frivolous, vague, duplicative, non-meritorious, raise non-grievable issues, or contain prohibited language...or [are] unfounded . . ." MICH. DEP'T OF CORR., Policy Directive 03.02.130, ¶ II. (effective April 28, 2003). The modified access period is ninety days and may be extended an additional thirty days for each time the prisoner continues to file a

prohibited type of grievance. *Id.* While on modified access, the prisoner only can obtain grievance forms through the Step I coordinator, who determines whether the issue is grievable and otherwise meets the criteria under the grievance policy. *Id.*, ¶ LL. Plaintiff attaches a copy of the denial of his requests for a grievance form to challenge his placement on modified access. However, Plaintiff fails to attach copies of any other requests for grievance forms, or the responses to such requests.

An allegation that remedies have been exhausted is not enough, as a plaintiff must provide the decisions reflecting the administrative disposition of his claims or other evidence showing that he has exhausted his remedies. *Williams v. McGinnis*, No. 98-1042, 1999 WL 183345, at \*1 (6th Cir. March 16, 1999). The Sixth Circuit has found that the district court is not required to hold evidentiary hearings on the issue of exhaustion or “spend a lot of time with each case just trying to find out whether it has jurisdiction to reach the merits.” *See Knuckles El*, 215 F.3d at 642. Accordingly, the Court finds that Plaintiff has failed to demonstrate exhaustion of available administrative remedies.

It is not clear whether Plaintiff may still grieve his claims. Under the policy of the prison, complaints must be resolved expeditiously, and complaints may be rejected as untimely. *See Policy Directive 03.02.130*, ¶¶ G-3, T, V. The Sixth Circuit held that an inmate cannot claim that “he has exhausted his remedies or that it is futile for him to do so because his grievance is now time-barred under the regulations.” *Hartsfield v. Vidor*, 199 F.3d 305, 309 (6th Cir. 1999) (citing *Wright v. Morris*, 111 F.3d 414, 417 n.3 (6th Cir.), *cert. denied*, 522 U.S. 906 (1997)).

Because the exhaustion requirement is no longer discretionary, but is mandatory, the Court does not have the discretion to provide a continuance in the absence of exhaustion. *See Wright*, 111 F.3d at 417. Rather, dismissal of this action without prejudice is appropriate when a prisoner has failed to show that he exhausted available administrative remedies. *See Freeman*, 196

F.3d at 645; *Brown*, 139 F.3d at 1104; *White v. McGinnis*, 131 F.3d 593, 595 (6th Cir. 1997); *Bradford v. Moore*, No. 97-1909, 1998 WL 476206, at \*1 (6th Cir. Aug. 3, 1998). Dismissal for failing to exhaust available administrative remedies does not relieve a plaintiff from payment of the civil action filing fee. *Omar v. Lesza*, No. 97 C 5817, 1997 WL 534361, at \*1 (N.D. Ill. Aug. 26, 1997). Accordingly, the Court will dismiss his action without prejudice.

### Conclusion

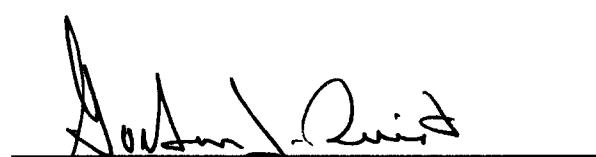
Having conducted the review now required by the Prison Litigation Reform Act, the Court will dismiss Plaintiff's action without prejudice because he has failed to show exhaustion as required by 42 U.S.C. § 1997e(a).

The Court must next decide whether an appeal of this action would be in good faith within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(3). *See McGore v. Wrigglesworth*, 114 F.3d 601, 611 (6th Cir. 1997). For the same reasons that the Court dismisses the action, the Court discerns no good-faith basis for an appeal. Should Plaintiff appeal this decision, the Court will assess the \$255 appellate filing fee pursuant to § 1915(b)(1), *see McGore*, 114 F.3d at 610-11, unless Plaintiff is barred from proceeding *in forma pauperis*, e.g., by the "three-strikes" rule of § 1915(g). If he is barred, he will be required to pay the \$255 appellate filing fee in one lump sum.

A Judgment consistent with this Opinion will be entered.

JUN 30 2005

Dated: \_\_\_\_\_

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
GORDON J. QUIST  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE